

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

NIGUEL D. JONES,

Plaintiff,

V

PAT GLEBE, et al.,

## Defendants.

CASE NO. C13-5475 BHS

# ORDER ADOPTING REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

This matter comes before the Court on the Report and Recommendation (“R&R”)

of the Honorable Karen L. Strombom, United States Magistrate Judge (Dkt. 19), and

Plaintiff Niguel Jones's ("Jones") objections to the R&R (Dkt. 20).

On October 3, 2013, Judge Strombom issued the R&R recommending that the

Court grant Defendants' motion to dismiss (Dkt. 14) and deny Jones's motion to amend

(Dkt. 18) as moot. Dkt. 19. On October 21, 2013, Jones filed objections arguing that his

claim falls squarely within established precedent. Dkt. 20. On October 31, 2013,

Defendants responded. Dkt. 21. On November 11, 2013, Jones replied. Dkt. 22.

The main issue before the Court is whether Jones has alleged sufficient facts to

state a claim for injuries resulting from an "institutionalized practice" of improperly

1 confiscating inmates' property. "[W]hen deprivations of property are effected through  
2 random and unauthorized conduct of a state employee, pre-deprivation procedures are  
3 simply 'impracticable' since the state cannot know when such deprivations will occur."  
4 *Hudson v. Palmer*, 468 U.S. 517, 104 S. Ct. 3194 (1984) 468 U.S. at 533 (intentional  
5 deprivations of property); *see also Parratt v. Taylor*, 451 U.S. 527, 537 (1981) (negligent  
6 deprivations of property). On the other hand, when the deprivation occurs pursuant to  
7 "state law, regulation, or institutionalized practice, it is neither random nor unauthorized,  
8 but wholly predictable, authorized, and within the power of the state to control," and the  
9 justifications for post-deprivation remedies does not apply and the normal pre-deprivation  
10 hearing is required to satisfy due process. *Haygood v. Younger*, 769 F.2d 1350, 1357 (9th  
11 Cir. 1985) (en banc), *cert. denied*, 478 U.S. 1020 (1986) (citing *Logan v. Zimmerman*  
12 *Brush Co.*, 455 U.S. 422, 436 (1982)); *see also Zimmerman v. City of Oakland*, 255 F.3d  
13 734, 737–38 (9th Cir. 2001).

14 In this case, Jones asserts a violation of constitutional due process based on an  
15 institution-wide pattern or practice of improperly confiscating inmate property. Jones  
16 alleges that the destruction of his photographs violated administrative regulations and  
17 department policies. Defendants have stopped just short of conceding that the  
18 photographs were erroneously confiscated and destroyed. Dkt. 18-1, Exhs. 4 & 5  
19 (Jones's grievances). Regardless, for the purposes of the instant motion, the Court must  
20 consider Jones's material allegations as admitted. *Keniston v. Roberts*, 717 F.2d 1295,  
21 1301 (9th Cir. 1983). However, one act does not support the allegation of an  
22 institutionalized practice. With his motion to amend, Jones submitted the declaration of a

1 fellow inmate William Taylor. Dkt. 18-1, Exh. 6. Similar to Jones, Mr. Taylor alleges  
2 that prison staff confiscated and threw in the trash “clearly legal property.” *Id.*, ¶ 5.<sup>1</sup>  
3 Accepting both allegations as true, the Court finds that Jones has failed to state a claim of  
4 an institutionalized practice. These deprivations are random and possibly unauthorized  
5 acts of employees, and Jones and Mr. Taylor have post deprivation remedies. Moreover,  
6 the alleged deprivations are in violation of administrative regulations and department  
7 policies. This allegation is supported by management’s comment that they “will work  
8 with staff so this [confiscation and destruction] does not happen again.” Dkt. 18-1, Exh.  
9 4.

10 Therefore, the Court having considered the R&R, Jones’s objections, and the  
11 remaining record, does hereby find and order as follows:

12 (1) The R&R is **ADOPTED**;

13 (2) Defendants’ motion to dismiss is **GRANTED**;

14 (3) Jones’s motion to amend is **DENIED**; and,

15 (4) This case shall be closed.

16 Dated this 20th day of November, 2013.

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BENJAMIN H. SETTLE  
United States District Judge

<sup>1</sup> Judge Strombom characterized the property as “possible contraband,” which is not accepting the material allegations as true.